of sow, brothers, as we separate, let us shout the cry of awakening? It is near triamph, let us shout the cry of awakening? It is near in the constant of the future, an impending future, I repeat it, promised the future, an impending future, I repeat it, promises to us the victory of the Democratic idea in France; the interpretation of the Social idea. It is more promises to us the victory of the Social idea. It is more in the promises more: it promises that in every climate, under premises more: it promises that in every climate, under premises more in the season of the social idea. It is more more in the season of the social idea in the season of the social idea in the season of the social idea when it is of that class of men which has fuffered long—the abolition of this or that right; has fuffered long—the abolition of this or that right; has all that we shall have, but this is not enough. What we all that we shall have, but this is not enough. What we all that we shall have, but this is not enough. What we all that we shall have, but this is not enough. What we have and what we shall ret—never doubt it—what I, for my part, from the depths of this darkness of exite, contempate with rapture, is the deliverance of every nation, tempise with rapture, is the deliverance of every nation, the afranchisement of all mankind! Friends, our sufferiors give us a clasim upon Providence. God owes us a recognized with rapture, is the deliverance of every nation, the afranchisement of all mankind! Friends, our sufferiors give us a class of all nations, offer up your wounds; Poles, offer your misery; Hongarians, offer your gibbet; Italians, offer your misery; Hongarians, offer your gibbet; Italians, offer your misery; heroic transported brothers of Cayenne of Africa, offer your chains; exiles, offer your precipion; and thou, O martyr! offer thy death to the lovely of human race! Vive La Republique! And now, brothers, as we separate, let us shout the cry

The New-Orleans Delta dissents entirely from the opinion confidently expressed in these columns that Slavery in Cuba is doomed, and that the acquisition o that bland by the United States will rather hasten than retard the inevitable consummation. Let us consider hat The Delta has to offer:

reard the inevitable consummation. Let us consider reard the inevitable consummation. Let us consider reard the inevitable to offer:

The Tribune assumes that the early extinction of Savery in Cuba is inevitable in any event of the future—whether it remains a colony of Spain, becomes and independent State, or a portion of the United States, by purchase or otherwise. We concur in the first proposition, and if Cuba continues as now, or passes into the hands of say other power, emancipation will certainly occur; and, were present influences, at no distant period. Poor Spain, were present influences, at no distant period. Poor Spain, were present influences, at no distant period. Poor Spain, were the state of States, and the dominstion of Great Britain, who is advancing, with giant strikes to that great goal of her ambition, the reduction of Cubato absvel with Jamaica—her own once beautiful possessions, but now a mere Alms house for Free Negroes—and the exclusion of her great rival, the United States, from this valuable addition to her territory and wealth. Cuba, having ceased to be reasumerative to Spain, the latter power experiences no difficulty in bending to his British policy.

So far, we agree with The Tribune. But here we divise. We hold that the only safety for Cuba is in her independence, or acquisition by the United States. It will hardly be disputed that, without Slavery, Cuba mast soon fall to the state of St. Domingo, and instead of exporting any millions, she would, in a few years, consume all that the produced. There is no man out of the mad house who will question this proposition. St. Domingo was quite as rich and favorably situated as Cuba. She used to be enormously rich. Vast amounts of coffee, sugar and indigo were exported from St. Domingo when in the hands of the whites. Since the blight of Aboliton fell on her, her existence has almost become shadewy and fabulous. How, then, can Cuba be saved from this deplorable fate?

"Much stress is laid on the raw head-and-bloody bones story of the order

Creoles than the Spaniards. Besides, the free colored population always take sade with the Creoles against the slaves. The revolution and independence of Cuba would give the government of the island to the Creoles, the slave and landowners. It would thus save it from the ruinous consequences of the British intermedding fanaticusm.

"As to the effect of annexation to the United States, we have no such apprehensions as The Tribune expresses. We believe that the white population of Cuba would increase more rapidly than the slaves. The high price and gest demand for slaves in the South-west, and the profit allows of cotton culture, will long operate as powerful gest demand for slaves in the South west, and the profit-alienes of cotton culture, will long operate as powerful checks upon the emigration of negroes to Cuba while the admittages which the bland presents for manufactaring, particularly in the production of cigars, of which the annual rules new is fifteen millions, for fruit growing, mining, &c., will attract thither a large emigration of whate labor. Cuba, spaced to the United States, would be in no more danger of falling into the hands of the negroes, than Louisiana or South Carolina, where the number of slaves exceeds that of the whites.

We will thank The Delta not to credit The Tribun with any 'apprehensions" that Slavery will be overthrown in Cuba or elsewhere. Our anticipations of such a result are not at all lugubrious or appreciensive quite the contrary. We believe Slavery is doomed, in Cuba and everywhere else; but we do not intend to elt among its mourners, even though the freed bendmen should perform less labor than was flogged out of them while enslaved, and should devote more time to growing food and providing comforts for their own children, and so produce less " Sugar, Coffee and Indigo" for the consumption of other people.

The Delta intimates that, in defiance of a Spanish Royal Decree liberating the slaves in Cuba, their slavery would be perpetuated by the Creoles and enforced by the United States. But we hold this a question not of Force but of Law, and that a Spanish decree of emancipation, promulgated while Spain was still the recognized, legal sovereign over Cuba, would have a validity which our Federal Courts must respect. A Cuban slave sues for his freedom, and pleads the Spanish decree of emancipation as his title; how shall our Courts rule it a pullity ! We cannot see.

At all events, it is right that the South and the Cubans should distinctly understand that the question of Cuban Appexation necessarily opens up the whole subject of Slavery, and necessitates a new and fearful agilation. The South will not allow Cuba to come into the Union as a Free State; then how can the North consent to her admission as a Slave State, especially if the legal sovereignty of the island shall have previously ed the freedom of her slaves ! She cannot be divided into a Free and a Slave State; she cannot come hto the Union either Slave or Free without arousing *fearful, perilous commotion. Then why not let her

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Setters Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Beaver-ste.

The Gardiner Trial. The Gardiner Trial.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18, 1833.

In the Gardiner Trial this morning, the District Attorney remed his summing up. In support of his first proposition-defendant's want of means—he cited the testimony of Wright, Smith, Attocha, Arrangois, Green, Togno, and there, going to show that from his first entrance into the Equilic of Mexico, in May, 1840, to 1844, he was practing dentistry, apparently without any other means of lang dentistry, apparently without any other means of bring, which brought him down near to the time he alleges the memorial when he was carrying on mining exten-linely. He quoted other evidence, showing that for two lang dentistry, apparently without any other means of living, which brought him down near to the time he alleges in the memorial when he was carrying on mining extensively. He quoted other evidence, showing that for two years later, he practised dentistry, and was in moderate encumstances. Yet suddenly, in 1847, they found him owner of an immense mine—an American Rothschild—lending copious sums of money to the Mexican Government. Was it usual for men to become millionaires so speedily? How did he obtain this sudden wealth? By drawing a lottery prize, or by legucy? And why could he not show how he got it? Pr of of this proposition established the falsity of the eath, and upon this alone, the Jarry ought to convict. But he should go on and show the case blacker and blacker. He next discussed the dital. It might reasonably be presumed that defendant must be personably present in order to carry on these mining operations, and in the protest the defendant admitted that his presence was indispensable. In answer to this he recapitulated the testimony of Wright, and reviewed the Moreli papers, which showed that from July, 1844, to April, 1845, he was engaged on a salary with the Mining Company of San Jose Miraflores, in the State of Michoacan, hundreds of miles from Laguinillas, where the memorial represented him to be presented than the state of Tasco, in November, 1845; then at San Juan de low Lagoes, then, in February, 1846, at Guadalajara again, all the while practising dentistry, and going further and further from the seat in this mine;—then seen by the witnesses saw, as gond Matros, at Mazatlan, and speaking of trading up the Gulf, of going to South America, and such of exploring the country in search of mines. He demed the altempt to prove that it was John Charles Gardiner, and not George A. Gardiner, whom these various witness saw as me mine. He would first tudeavor to show there was no mine. He quoted the mining laws of Mexico, as proved by Judge Aguillar, which thowed that the mines were not denounced before

that there titles were forged. He next called attention t discrepancies and coincidences in the two titles produced, and had, not concluded when the hour of adjournment ar-

From M. xico, &c.

From M. xico. &c.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 18, 1831.
New Orleans papers of Thursday last have been received.
The papers have full details of the Mexican news, most of it being the same as received at New York by the Black Warrior, from Havana.
The latest detes from Vera Cruz ware to the 5th inst. when a remorwas current that Senor Haro had resigned his portfolio in consequence of some Cabinet difficulties contracted.

nirscied. Judge Conkling called upon Señor Almonte after his apintment as Minister to the United States, but he was too Il to receive visits.

Dr. Gabor Nauhegy has been arrested at New-Orleans

on a charge of swindling.

C. H. H. Padendick has been recognized as Consul from Mecklenburgh for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Indiana and the Territory of Minnesota.

Railrond Intelligence.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 18, 1353.

The Bill authorizing the sale of Dividend Stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railrond, owned by the State, which Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, owned by the State, which had previously passed the Senate, has been ordered to a third reading in the House.

The bill authorizing the City of Baltimore to guarantee the Bonds of the Connells ville and Pittsburgh Railroad, has passed both Houses of the Legislature and is now a law.

The mail brings nothing beyond Wilmington, N. C.

U. S. Marshal of the Northern District of New-York.

BOCHESTER, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

John M. Mott, Esq., qualified himself to perform the duties of United States Marshal, this afternoon, before Judge Hall. He has appointed Joseph K. Tyler, Deputy for Buffalo. Edmund H. Munn, Deputy for Rochester, and Charles A. Mott, Private Secretary and Assistant Marshal for the Northern District.

Minister to Mexico. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 17, 1853.

Col. Gadsden has received official notice of his appointment as Minister to Mexico, and has accepted. Sentence for Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 18, 1233.
O'Niel was sentenced this morning to twelve years imprisonment for the murder of George W. Solly. The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May, 17, 1833.

The U.S. mail steamship Marion, Capt. Berry, from New-York, acrived at her wharf at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Great Pleasure Trip-Sailing of the Steam Yacht

North Star.
Commodore VANDERBILL'S yacht is advertised to sail this day for Europe. We gave some months since an out. line of this magnificent expedition, and have from time to time recorded the progress of the preparations. Cornelius Vanderblit-more generally known, because of his extensive interest in steam navigation, as "Commodore"-is a

native of Staten Island, and is now something more than

fifty five years old.

"At an early age, says The Illustrated News, he showed fondness for the sea, and took a great interest in the shipping. While a very young man he became owner of a finely rigged sailing vessel that he run regularly between Staten Island and New York. As early as 1820 he had the command of a steamboat of which he was part owner. He became noted as one of the most enterprising and fortunate steamboat captains of the time. From captain he became owner of not only one but several steamers, and gave up the practical part of navigation to attend to his property interests. For many years he has been the largest owner of steamers-entirely his own-without partnerships-prob. ably of any man in the world. He is proprietor of over twenty steamers; one half of which are ocean steamships of the largest class, principally in the California trade. All the vast trading and traveling interest that is carried on between New York and California are under great obligation to Mr. Vanderbilt, for opening the new route to the Pacific by way of Lake Nicaragua. He built a steamer of some 00 tuns burden, took it in tow of a large steamship, wen to San Juan, took it up the river, and there it now runs, on Nicaragua Lake, the first steamer that ever blew a whistle to frighten the wild birds and astonish the natives, in the wilds of Central America.

Mr. Vanderbilt has been entirely the architect of his own fortunes. Amassing immense wealth, he has, at the same time, made the fortune of thousands of others. He is now a large proprietor of manufacturing and engine building establishments. He probably gives employment to more hands han any other one man in America. He is always liberal to ward the poor and needy. Many a good anecdote is told of his benevolence. A man who had been in his employment for some years, died, leaving the sum of \$800 in specie. His widow went to Mr. Vanderbilt, and begged that he would take the money, use it, and allow her interest on it. He told her he had no occasion to borrow money; but she insisted on his taking this. He turned to his son and told him to give her his note on interest; and that evening he ook the bag of specie home and gave it to his wife for pin. money, remarking to his better half, as he threw the money n her lap, that if she took half the pleasure in spending that money which the owner did in earning it, she would

Without being an engineer he is probably the bestjudge of a steam engine of any man of New York. He inand a persevering, bold and independent spirit, that overcame every obstacle. Cool and sagacious, never seeming n a hurry, he will accomplish more business in the same me than almost any man that appears on 'change.' From eing a deck hand on a schooner he has risen in wealth. the possessor of millions, and now owns steamers that would be sufficient to blockade nearly every port in Euope. He has accomplished everything for himself, with t the patronage of Government or the protection charters. His ability is equaled by his modesty : quiet and unassuming, never acting a part to make himself conspicuous. His last operation, though, will make him known the world over. His steam yacht, the North Star, will eclipse

verything of the kind afloat."

This magnificent specimen of American Naval Architecare was built expressly for the pleasure excursion comnencing to-day, by Mr. Simonson, under the immediate upervision of Mr. Vanderbilt. She is two hundred and ixty feet on the keel, two hundred and seventy feet on the par-deck, thirty-eight breadth of beam, thirteen feet from or timber to lower deck beams, seven feet eight inches between decks, seven feet six inches between main and spar decks, making her whole depth twenty-eight feet six ches. Her keel, of white oak, is 15 inches sided by 14 inthes wide, stem and stern posts of the same material, with double aprons, and inner posts of live oak, bolted through with 14 copper bolts, deadwoods of white oak, and 13 inches through, fastened with 11 inch copper bolts, in the most substantial manner. The floor timbers are sided 12 inches and moulded 13 inches, being placed close together and bolted through sideways with 15 inch bolts. The main inches and moulded 13 in ches, being placed close together and bolted through sideways with 14 inch bolts. The main kelsons, of which there are five rows extending the entire length of the ship, are of white oak, sided 15 inches by 32 inches deep, the first tier being fastened with two coppor bolts 14 inches in diameter, through every floor timber, the upper beers secured to the lower one with large iron bolts. The bed upon which the engine rests is composed of four rows of kelsons, 2 feet 2 inches by 5 feet deep, secured by iron screw-bolts driven from the bottom before the vessel was planked. The outside planking of white oak, three and a half inches thick, increasing to five inches, is secured with copper belts and locust trenails, there being 32,000 of the latter driven through and wedged upon both sides. There are six bilge streaks on the inside of the ship, covering the floor heads and futtocks 12x14 inches, fastened to the timbers with iron bolts, and botted edgelays between every frame. The ceiling is of six inch yellow pine, and bolted in the same manner as the bilge streak, forming one substantial mass of timber 14 feet in depth. The lower deck clamps, on which the beams rest, are 7 inches thick, thoroughly fastened with iron bolts driven from the outside, and riveted on the inside. There are 45 deck beams in the lower deck, with carlines between, sided 15 inches and moulded 14 inches, with lodging and bosom knees of white oak, and a large hanging knee on each end. The water ways on the top of the lower deck are composed of three pieces extending the whole length of the ship, thoroughly bolted, making this deck sufficiently strong to stand any reasonable strain. The clamps to support the main deck are of yellow pine, 6 inches thick and 14 inches thoroughly boifed, making this deck sufficiently strong to stand any reasonable strain. The clamps to support the main deck are of yellow pine, 6 inches thick and 14 inches wide, of two widths. This deck is securely kneed in the same manner as the lower one. The stanchions, which ex-tend from the floor timbers to the lower deck beams, have a large bolt passing through them, and are continued on to the upper decks, thus connecting the deck with the bottom of the ship. The lower and main deck plank are of white pine, 3 by 5 inches, the upper or shar dack extending the of the ship. The lower and main deck plank are of whits pine, 3 by 5 inches, the upper or spar deck extending the entire length of the ship. Her machinery is from the Allaire Works. She is propelled by two lever beam engines: cylinders so inches; length of stroke, 10 feet; diameter of whoels, 34 feet. Her hollers, of which she has four, are 24 feet long, 10 feet diameter, 11 feet front, 11 feet high, with single return flues.

e return flues. e main saloon is splendidly fitted up with all that ca The main saloon is splendidly fitted up with all that can tend to gratify the eye and minister to luxurious ease. The state rooms which lead from it, on either side, are fitted up in the first style of the upholsterer's art. The furniture throughout blends in one harmonious whole: there are none of those glaring contrasts which are too often met with, and offend the eye and taste by their incongruities. This saloon is of beautiful satin-wood, with just sufficient rosewood to relieve it—the work of which was executed by Mr. Charles Simonson.

The achiest furniture and with the saloon of the saloon.

rosewood to relieve it—the work of which was executed by Mr. Charles Simonson.

The cabinet furnitare and upholstery were furnished from the extensive establishment of Messrs. J. & J. W. Meeks. The furniture of the main saloon is of rosewood. carved in the rich and splendid style of Louis XV, covered with a new and elegant material of figured velvet plush, with a green ground, filled with boquets of flowers. It consists of two sofas, cost \$350 each; four couches, \$300

each; six arm chairs, \$50 each. Connected with this saloon each; six arm chairs, \$30 each. Connected with this salous are ten state rooms, superbly fitted up, each with a Frenco ormore legles, beautifully commelled in white, with a large glass door, size of plate 40x64, cost \$100 each. The berths are furnished with elegant silk imperians and lace curtains. Each room is fitted up with a different color, viz. great and gold, crimon and gold, orange, &c.

The tollet furniture matches with the hangings and fittings.

up by being of the same color, and present a potture of completeness not often met with, and reflect credit on the

arties to whom the arrangement; were intrusted The salcon and staterooms are kept at a pleasant temperature by one of Van Horn's steam heaters, which occupy the center of the cabin. It is a beautiful specimen of trellis work, and the effect is hightened by its rich burnished gilding. The portable chairs are Tewksberry's Marine Life and braces of wood, and an air-tight tin chamber. It is capable of supporting two persons on the water with same Forward of the grand saloon is a magnificent dining saloon. This Jasper dining saloon is fitted up in a style entirely new to sea-going vessels. The walls are covered with a preparation of Ligneous Marble, which is spread on to the depth of one fourth of an inch, and when dry, polished to a degree of mirror-like brightness that marble is incapable of receiving. The panels are of Naples granite, the style of Breschia Jasper, and the surbase of yellow Pyrenees marbie.

The ceiling of this room is painted white, with scrol work of purple, light green and gold, sarrounding medallion paintings of Webster, Clay, Washington, Franklin and others, together with various emblematic conceptions.

All the table furniture is of the most gorgeous description. The China is of ruby and gold finish; and the silver

ware is of the finest kind. The entire interior furnishing has been done with the

single idea of producing the very best effect possible, and every article shows elaborate design and workman-hip, which reflects much credit upon American taste and skill. The names of those on board the North Star as passed gers, are as follows:

Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Van lerbit. Rev. Dr. John O. Choules and wife.

Rev. Dr. John O. Choules and wife.
Dr. Jared Linsly and wife.
Mr. and Mrs. Win H. Vanderbilt.
Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Allen.
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Thorn.
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Torrance.
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Clark.
Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Lebau.
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Osgood.
Mrs. J. M. Cross.

Mrs. J. M. Cross. Mrs. Asa Eldridge, (wife of the Captain.) Miss Kate Vanderbilt.
Master George Vanderbilt.
Total number of passengers, 24.

All these except Rev. Dr. Choules and Dr. Liusy and their wives, are members of Mr. Vanderbilt's own family, his sons and daughters and their wives and husbands,

The Commodore expects to land first at Southampton, and, after a short stop, go round to London, where he will remain a considerable time, enjoying the sights and hospitalities of the Great Metropolis Thence he will go up the Baltic, perhaps to see Jenny Lind, if she should be at Stockholm, and thence up the Neva, where he will be entertained at St. Petersburgh by the Emperor Nicholas, who will beyond doubt manifest great interest in the ship if not in the Yankees, and will very likely send an order to some of our builders for one for his own use. Bidding adjen to the Czar, the North Star will return to the Atlantic, try her strength with the billows of Biscay, and come to anchor off Gibraltar. Thence they proceed to the classic shores of the Mediterranean, stopping at Naples, Malta, Athens, Constantinople. Alexandria, and perhaps several other ports. Sufficient stay will be made at each place to see the most worthy objects in the neighborhood, and give and receive the hospitalities incident to the occasion.

We cannot give more part cular details, as the Commo dore has, as far as possible, avoided any publicity of his blans. But it is certain that everything pertaining to the excursion will be done upon the most liberal and magnificent scale. The cost has been roughly estimated at half a million of dollars, which is all borne by the Commodore. Of course the affair will create an immense sensation in Europe. The advent of a splendid steamship, built, manned, and sailed all around the centir ent at one man's expense. and that merely for pastime; the prodigality of entertainments in which the Commodore will indulge, rivalling the banquets of the proudest monarchs, and all the accessories of show and substance which must necessarily be developed, will give our Transatlantic friends new ideas of the character and resources of the self made men of the great

WASHINGTON.

The Colossal Statue of Washington-Fraud on the The Colossal Statue of Washington-Fraud on the Treasury-Dr. Gwin-The Sandwich Islands, the Administration and Napoleon III., &c. &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, May 17, 1134

An effort is being made to induce the President to content to the expenditure of much more in the construction of the proposed colossal equestrian statue of Washington than the \$50,000 which was appropriated at the last session of Congress, on the plea that the sum so designated was only intended as a preliminary investment in the work, as it were. This is an entire mistake, was considered, and know that the appropriation a was designed to cover the whole cost, as the record of the nate and notes upon it will show. Many property holders in this city are most anxious to bring the President to the point of this setting at defiance the purpose of the National Legislature. They will, however, labor in vain National Legislature. They will, however, those in value it being certain that of all public men of the times no other than the President himself is disposed to be more cautions in the use of the public funds. He has set his heart on making an end of Galphinism, and though it is hardly probable he will succeed in this purpose, the proability is that he must effect much in that way.

Not long since, I had occasion to write you that the Navy Department was under the impression that the law passed at the last session of Congress, giving to Seamen and Marines serving on the Pacific Coast during the War with Mexico extra pay, would cost the Treasury three millions of dollars, rather than three hundred usand, as estimated at the time of its enactment. have now reason to believe that the accounting officers of the Treasury are satisfied that extensive frauds have been, and are still being perpetrated under this law, implicating parties who have heretofore stood very fair before the world: among them being men of what is usually termed "bigh standing." Means are certainly being taken to probe this matter to the bottom, which can hardly fail to prove successful. Dr. Gwin, Senator from California, is the father of the law, which is sufficient to make the propriety of its enactment questiona-ble. From the day in which the Doctor run a deep-set saw upon General Jackson, in inducing him to pay a very high price for very worthless Mississippi lands—actually ruining him, (for he would have been enabled to escape his at one time notorious bankruptcy but for this opera-tion.) to the present, the Doctor has been getting this Government into financial scrapes. The reader will recollect his defalcation as Marshall of Mississippi, his subsequent connection with the building of the New-Orletts Custom-House, and the pertinacity with which he has labored to get the Government into nearly every one of the unfortunate appointments and bargains on California account. It has come to be understood here, I am sorry to have to write, that whatever the Doctor touches in the way of a reccommendation to the Government, it acted upon, is sure to result in the worst sort of a shave. I do not charge him with participating in the undue profits of such transactions, by any means; but, nevertheless, such is notoriously the result of his labors for his immediate partizans.

B. F. Angel, of Genesee, N. Y., I fancy, will after a let the Consul to Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, though with great rejuctance on his part. His appointment is a pogreat reinctance on his part. His appointment is a po-tical necessity, in the opinion of the Administration. Not long since, I intimated to you that the Adminis-tration anticipate the necessity for the presence of a much larger American naval force there than we have ever had in that quarter. This necessity arises from a ever had in that quarter. This necessity arises from a prevalent opinion in diplomatic circles (and Administrative) here, which credits Napoleon III with a settled purpose of seizing those islands. It is thought that the large fleet he is now preparing nominally for the North Pacific, is designed to enforce the foolish demands of the French Consul-General, that the Sand-wich Islands Government shall admit French brandy and French religion into their dominions on their (the French's) terms. The claim for this admission is based on the disputed article in the treaty, which has so eften been commented upon by the press of the United States. It is due to truth to remark that England does not admit the correctness of France's interpretation of the article in question. However, we are about to be unprepared, if any such trouble with rise. The administration while firmly de-France shall arise. The administration while firmly de-termined to hazard everything to prevent France from gaining a foothold in the Sandwich Islands, which may eventually greatly embarrass us, and (in view of the progress of our Pacific and Indian Ocean commerce). are without both men and guns to resist a first shock in are without both men and guns to resist a first shock in that quarter, so they are really exceedingly anxious to station Mr. Angel there, in the belief that he carries head enough on his shoulders to protect negociations until Congress, appreciating the difficulty, shall provide against its disastrous termination. The little fleet of Commander Ringold will probably go out under orders to rendezvous at the islands; while similar orders will doubtless be transmitted for every United States

squadron, as unusually large as it may appear, for us to send to one point, is not conceived at the White House to be large enough by half, for our necessities in that quarter. The Administration are in few words, impressed with the belief that ere a half century rolls around, the Island race there will be extinct, and that the sovereignty of the islands must pass by the laws of nature into other hands. They believe further, that they should be ours, in so passing under another Government, not that they desire them at this time but in view of the fact that they are hourly becoming of vast importance to our Chinese and South American trade, which in half a century, (it is thought here) is to outstrip that of all the other nations of Europe combined. by way of illustrating the naval dilemma by which we are now surrounded. I may not, inappropriately mention that the Savannah is expected to to relieve the frigate Congress, now on her way home from the Brazilian station; and it has been found impossible to obtain for her, at Government rates, the requisite crew. The Princeton is also being fitted out there. Her destination, up to very recently, was to have been either to form the Home (Gulf) squadron or the Mediterranean squadron; yet I am now inclined to the belief that she will be sent to the Pacific. She will be ready for the usual trial trip by the 20th inst. At present there is but little prospect of getting a crew for her, unless Providence may send a momentary glut of seamen into ports where we have recruiting stations; a contingency which but slender reliance, indeed, can be placed.

The result of the stringent regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior Department is developing itself in the Pension Bureau. Thus, in the middle of March, six clerks were employed upon warrants under the law of September 28, 1850, prepared an aggregate of between 130 and 150 daily. Now, three clerks only are engaged on the same business, who turn out daily tween 160 and 170 warrants. A vast change truly, strikes me that that Bureau of all Bureaux here, she be allowed extra clerks just now. For the last twelve years its business has been behind hand. Of late, with a reduced force, those employed therein have been able to do something towards bringing up the arrears of the business. And if the increased force which it is admitted they must have when Congress is in session, be at once employed, there is a fair prospect that by the 1st Monday in December next the Commissioner will be able to meet Congress with the work all up. A consum-ation never before hoped for, however desirable it certainly is to all having business with the Pension Bureau.

CANADA.

New Channel for Imports-Emigration from Germany-Grand Trunk Railway-The Ocean Wave-Murder.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune TORONTO, Wednesday, May 11, 1255.

It is a remarkable fact that all the British goods imported at this port this spring came through the United States. This is also the case to a great extent with all other towns and cities in Western Canada. For some years past the import trade of Upper Canada has been falling into this channel; and experience having proved it to be the best, it promises in future to be exclusively used by Upper Canada importers. Two or three years ago the bulk of the importing merchants were content ago the one of the st. Lawrence for their spring supplies of British goods, but a few of the more sharp-sighted, seeing the advantages of dispatch, obtained their goods through the United States. The res The result was the St. Lawrence had received their supplies. The advantages of obtaining early supplies were so great that every importing merchant naturally hastened to avail of

It is intended to send an Emigration Agent to Germany, whose duty it will be to describe the natural resources of the Province, and what are the advantages which it holds out to intending immigrants. It is expected that by thus attracting attention to the Canadas, the number of immigrants may be increased.

The laborers in this place are demanding increased wages. The railway contractors, aware that the gigantic works in hand would absorb more labor than is at present available in the Province, have resolved the expedient of importing laborers. Some arrivals are already announced in New-Brunswick, and others may shortly be expected in Canada. Fifty engineers of the staff of the Grand Truck Railway have already reached this Province, and they will at once proceed with the

Agents of the Grand Trunk Railway Company are making application to the municipalities for the purchase of the stock held by them in the amalgamated lines. This City holds \$400,000 of the Toronto and Guelph Railway stock: Guelph holds \$200,000 more, and large amounts are held by almost all the municipalities in the country. The buyers offer par and the accruing interest; but some of the corporate holders, and this City among the rest, are not satisfied that they ought not to get a premium: seeing that by the Asia's accounts, the closing prices of the Grand Trunk Company's shares were 14 to 14 premium. Independent

stated whether the inquests are over; and of this fact the Canadian public is at this moment profoundly ignorant, although the accident occurred some thirteen days ugo. I fear the public is not to have the means of formago. I fear the public is not to have the means of forming any correct opinion on the cause of the disaster, or to be able to say where the blame, if blame there were, lies. Capt. Patterson, of the propeller Scollard, who passed the place where the wreck had gone down just after it sunk, having been accused in the public journals, on the evi-dence of another captain who assisted in rescuing the sufferers, of passing without attempting to discover whe ther any persons were struggling in the water between the wreck and the shore, has felt it necessary for his own vindication to come out with a joint affidavit in nection with eighteen others who were on board of the Scollard with him, stating the facts of the case as they understood them. They are all distinct upon the point that there were no bodies in the water near the wro but they do not touch the real point at issue, viz., whether Captain Patterson took means to ascertain whether any persons were in the water between the wreck and the On the contrary, they admit that so far from examining the water they sailed for Hamilton immediately after an interview had with Capt. Belyea, of the schooner Emblem. Only one newspaper, so far as I have seen, has asked how it was that the fire got ahead so far before it was discovered that the steersman had almost immediately to leave the wheel, that buckets were use less and boats inaccessible! And yet this is a most pertinent inquiry respecting the cause that led to the loss of 30 human beings. It is pretty certain that the appointments of the boat could not have been all that was desirable, or so many human beings would not have been precipitated helplessly into the water without life-preservers, or anything that could possibly se-

cure their salvation. Two persons were arrested here on Monday night, on suspicion of having committed murder on the 3d inst. at Port Dalhousie. A telegraphic communication to the Police authorities here, describing the suspected murderers, led to the arrest of two men, named Sanders and Cummings. It appears that on the night in ques-tion, these two persons were drinking with another, named John Irving, the three being sailors just arrived there. During the evening they quarreled about their religion, the murdered man being a Protestant, and the two Catholics. They, however, left the tavern together about one o'clock in the morning, apparently reconciled. At daylight the dead body of Irving was found in the Canal, with a deep gash on the forehead Suspicion fell on the parties arrested, who have not yet been examined.

WRECKING.

New and Additional Rules-Important to Shipown ers, Merchants and Insurance Companies.
espondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
KEY WEST, May 8, 1853.

Ship-owners, merchants, Produce Dealers and Insurance Companies throughout the country, have an immense pecuniary interest, dependent upon the urecking business of Key West, and in the administration of Admiralty jurisprudence of this Judicial District—that is, whether the business be honestly or frandulently pur-sued, and whether or not the laws be honestly and efficiently administered

During the past winter, I have, from time to time, advised you of the fraudulent, if not quast piratical practices adopted and perpetrated, and which have corrupted nearly all the raminications of this wrecking business. In my last communication, I stated that the business of In my last communication, I stated that the dismess of the United States Court, here, was confined almost ex-clusively to cases of Admiralty cognizance, growing out of wrecking—being essentially varient from the business of most, if not all, other Courts in the Union; and that, therefore, the judicial powers of other Courts, and their usual rules of practice, were inapplicable and insufficient at this place, to detect, suppress and punish fraudulent, collusive and piratical practices.

Ten days ago, Hon. WILLIAM MARION, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, adopted and promulgated some very important additional Rules, which should be posted up in the office of every Insurance Company, ship-owner and merchant, and upon the first page of the Log-book of every Ship-captain who

visits the Florida Coast. These Rules need no commen-

tary-they explain and speak for themselves. orticos. Etta XIX.—In making saids under the decree or ordina Court, the Manshal or his deputy small either cry the go ris his court, the Manshal or his deputy small either cry the go ris his of compley as cree, some person not engaged in the business of manshallow. Whenever the order gives him authority to see samezed or perishable goods, he will be cuefal to sail no other still see that binders have a far opportunity of impositing the sell see that binders have a far opportunity of impositing the sell see that binders are an amount of all poperty would be order of court, and pay the great amount of sales to the clerk, and sile a bil

control of the contro

titled to a share of the salvage, knowing him to be so emistands in any other relation to the property incompatible with and independent discharge of his duty in the protection of the the owner; in every such case, the Court will, upon notice bearing of such petition, and upon being satisfied by proof of thereof, appoint and admit the resident Agent of Underwrit proper cransl, or some other satisfa e person to intervene, as curious, in the came, for the protection of the interests of above are, by himself or by his protory, without atjustation for early being and defined the libel, and to object to any item of charges and generally to do whatever may be desired the protect the faight and interests of such owners. The Court with a reasonable fee to the proctor so employed, to be included and the costs of such

and Surveyor's fees, and all other charges upon the property, to be paid on of the salvage to decreed.

RULE XVII—Licensed wrecking vessels, including the smaller as well as the larger, shall be admitted to assist at a wrock, in the order on which they arrive, if further assessance be needed, unless some good cause exist for the contrary; and the master of any vessel, deciming his ressel and crew excluded without sufficient causes, may by pettion, early to the Court for a distributive slace of the salvage.

RULE XXVII—This rule requires all vessels of ten tain and upward, employed in wrecking, to be incensed by the Judge—stating the native of ewners and muster—and any change of owner a matter must be approved by the Judge, and the incense, &c., must be registered by the

use out of his vessel.

Rule xxx.—This rule requires all salvers having an identity or community of interest, to join in the libel, and gives to the unsjority of the wrecking masters the selection of the proctor—if they do not agree that the master wrecker, &c.

Orange

CONNECTICUT

Air Line Railroad. orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, Tacaday, May 17, 1853.

The ceremony of "breaking ground" on the New

York and Boston Railroad, or, as it is more generally known, the "Air Line" came off this morning in grand style. There were present as invited guests, Governor Seymour and most of the State officers, who, upon their arrival at the depot in Middletown, at 9 o'clock A. M., were received by the Military Companies of the city, which appeared finely, and escorted to the Mc-Donough House, (which, by the by, is one of the best hotels in New England,) where they remained until the pro-cession was formed, at 9.30. The city authorities of New-Haven and delegates from numerous towns in the vicinity of Middletown arrived in time to take part in the ceremony. The procession was formed at the appointed hour, and moved toward the place designated for the performance of the important act of striking the spade into the earth on the important act of striking the spade into the earth on the line of the New York and Boston Redroad for the first time, in the following order: Chief Marshal: Donglass Brass Band: Mancheld Guard: City Guard (artillery.) Eagine Cos. 1, 3 and 4; Marshals: Governor's carriage: Marshals: President, Directors and Officers and Con rattors of Railroad; Faculty and Students of Wesleyan University, invited Guests and Citizens: Cavalcade—about fifty carriages and the same number of equestrians; 'side show'."

— Pupils of all the Schools in the city: Marshal: Adams's Express wagon, decorates with ensigns; deputation from Portland Quarries of more than 400 quarrymen, armed and convered, not as the law, but as their own sweet wills dipany's shares were 14 to 14 premium. Independent speculators are willing to give a premium: so that the Company's agents will not get much more at par.

Strange to say, no reports of the evidence taken before the Coroner's inquests held on the bodies of the victims of the Ocean Wave disaster, have been published in the Kingaton papers. They have not even stated wheeles the inquests are now and other including of the Conductation of their calling followed by 12 contractors, carb drawn by powerful horses, and folks generally. On arriving at the ground, a large company of ladies and gentlemen were found assembled. After prayer by listed in the Kingaton papers. They have not even cated shovel was presented to Gov. Seymour by a deputa-on of young ladies. Ground was broken by the Gov-nor, followed by the President of the Road, and ernor, followed by the Fresheld of the Road, and others. Short but pertinent speeches were then made by a number of gentlemen, and at 2.30 the procession returned to the city and as many as chose sat do was to a sumptious dinner prepared by Parmelee of the Me-Donorgh. All the Marshals deserve prise—one in particular wilted down six shirt-fickeys in his exertions. The day was rather warm, but otherwise was all that could be "In short," we had a great time. Fourth of July

PIEDMONT AND THE ITALIANS. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sig . Fighty-three Italians, who according to the state ment of the Piedmontese Government, took arms at the announcement of the late outbreak in Milan and held them selves in readiness on the frontiers of Lombardy, to render assistance to the rising Lombards, were ordered by the military authorities to retire to their homes, which order was at once obeyed. But the following day they received another command to present themselves before the political autherities in Alessandria, by whom they were imme-diately arrested, from thence under the strictest arrest diately arrested, from thence under the strictest arrest transported to Villapama on the 29th March, put on board a Sardinian man of war, where they were treated like prisoners and arrived finally among us on Sanday last. I do not intend to describe the severities experienced on I do not intend to describe the severities experienced on board, of which one instance may serve as an example, viz. One of the emigrants complained of the absentiable treatment, was put in irons, and this was an Officer in the Sardinian army! But I do not mean to give a description of the voyage, but to examine this act of the Sardinian Government under the legal, political and moral aspect. The fact of a few individuals being armed presents to ev-ery clear mind no crime "ipse jure." The essential requi-The fact of a few individuals being armed presents to every clear mind no crime "ipse jure." The essential requisites constituting crime are ist the damage done, and 2d, the criminal intention. Every body will see by this definition given by universal law, that no crime was committed. That these individuals had had the idea of defending their native country of Lombardy, may have seemed probable to the Government, but this Government had no legal proof whatever, and could therefore not condemn legally 83 individuals of a criminal attempt without having first proved as far as the arming and the attempt to pass the frontiers goes, the Government by its own laws had no other right than to prevent the execution of the attempt, and would have therein acted legally and shown itself true and loyal to its ally. Austria.

But allowing, for argument's sake, (which is by no means proved,) that according to some particular and special law

But allowing, for argument's sake, (which is by no means proved,) that according to some particular and special law the act of the exiles could be considered as constituting a crime, has not Piedmont laws and magistrates? and could not these regular and sanctioned laws punish the offenders? The Sardinian Government, in a memorandum sent to the allied powers, reproaches Austria with having sequestered the exists of the naturalized Sardinians without any judiallied powers, reproaches Austria with having sequestered the estates of the naturalized Sardinians without any judicial proceedings, but does not reproach itself with having by a most illegal and despotic act deprived its own subjects not of any goods and chattels, but of their liberty, which surpasses all ideas of nefarious despotism. Yes, indeed, these are Sardinian subjects—lst, because many among them were in her military service, and 2d. being excited Lombards, who by virtue of the fusion of 1848 demanded by the Piedmontese Government and voted by the Lombards became subjects "de jure et defacto." Looking at this question in a moral light, what is the crime of these illegally condemned persons? To have loved their own country and the liberty of the individual? Truly this is a horrible misdeed against a despotic Government, a Government which uncer the guise of friendship, nurtured the poisonous serpent of treason and oppression. If we cast a herrible misdeed against a despone tovernment, a Government which under the guise of friendship, nurtured the poissonous serpent of treason and oppression. If we cast a look upon the recent history of 1821, 1833 and 1848, with its past and present political aspect, we may judge of the homicidal monster which oppressed this so beautiful and unhappy country. Does Piedmont perhaps forget the laws of hospitality, which are sacred; and does it forget that it has plunged the Lembards, and Venetians, into these misfortunes? Piedmont, like all the other Italian vassals of Austria, follows her politics. Austria, with her despotic politics and principles sustained by bayonets, keeps strict guard over poor Italy, and the vassal Governments are her blood hounds. Austria maintains its principles of opposition to any liberal manifestations, and frees herself in whatever mode it may be of men who show themselves liberal, and the vassals follow her example. This is an interest in common. They are therefore compact and united, and the union renders them strong. But also the people may be united; Italy may also have a Washington or a Tell, and may destrey and reduce to ashes, the thrones dripping of

blood. My wish is to demonstrate to the deceived Italiana, that to put faith in Piedmont, Father Salvatear, of Italy, is mere folly, as he has always weakened liberty, and has tried to suppress all liberal movements, sustaining its own oraciples Italians be upon your guard; the Lord will be with the people if it he virtuous and united and trusting to its own rights. The union of the despots renders them strong enough to subject more than 20,000,000 of people. Let us imitate them in unity, we shall defeat them and our Country will be free. Your New-York, May 17, 1853. Your obedient servant. R. SCALA

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The anniversary of this important Society has just passed off in the City of Troy, in this State. The meetings which commenced on Friday morning last and closed last night, were very numerously attended and deeply interest ing. But, sir, the best wine came last. On Sunday an over whelming congregation assembled in Rev. Mr. Bald, win's Church, and, notwithstanding clergymen of high or. der and talent were secured to occupy the pulpits of the different churches, yet such was the pressure and anxiety of the Christian public to be present, to listen to an address from James Tanner, a half breed Chippewa Indian, and to witness his ordination as a minister and inissionary to the Far West, that hundreds left who were unable to enter the

actous church edifice. Tanner is a man of remarkable mental force and natural talent. He held the vast andience in breathless attention for more than an hour, describing his conversion, his creed, and giving his reasons for becoming one of our denomination. He then dwelt upon the character, habits and morals of the Chippewas, concluding an able and powerful address, by an earnest, manly and affectionate appeal to all present to aid him, and the Society whose Massionary be was about to become to presch the discountry be

dress, by an earnest, maniy and affectionate appeal to all present to aid him, and the Society whose Missionary be was about to become, to preach the Gospel among his beloved countrymen.

At the close of his address, the Ecclesiastical Council, which had adjourned, sine die, having met last Thursday, in the City of New York, to hear his Christian experience, views of Gospel truth, and the work of the Christian Nimistry, proceeded, on the unanimous vote of the delegates of that Council, to his ordination. It was a solemn and interesting scene. Many were deeply affected. The charge to the candidate was given by Rev. Dr. Hill. Corresponding Secretary of the Mission, and was peculiarly forcible, expressive and felicitons. It was one of the devoted Secretary's happiest efforts. The right hand of fellowship was extended by Rev. Dr. Peck, who has for more than thirty years been a laborious and successful laborer in the great West of our mighty country. His remarks were as happy as they were touching, he having known the fither of the candidate more than thirty years sgo, and referred to the remarkable preservation of the parent, who was carried captive by Indians into bondage, but was preserved, and became a Christian, and died trumphing in the power and glory of the Gospel.

At the close of the ordination it was proposed by a Rhodo Island clergyman to raise, at once, five hundred dollars expressly for the benefit of the Missionary, and such was the readiness and willingness to comply—the preposer having started with a donation of fifty dollars, but afterward

diress and willingness to comply—the preposer having ted with a donation of fifty dollars, but afterward

started with a donation of fifty dollars, but afterward doubled it—that in thirty minutes one thousand dollars were subscribed, half of which is to be devoted to the Missionary's especial benefit, and the other half to be devoted to the augmentation of the funds of the Society.

It may not be uninteresting for your numerous readers to know that Tanner has been to Washington, and has had several favorable and interesting interviews with President Pierce, with the promise of "material aid" toward belping him to establish public schools for the education of the children of the Chippewas. Yours, &c.,

Trey, May 16, 1833.

The China Mail of March 3, contains the following account of a meeting of the "Medical Missionary Society in China." The importance of this Society as a means o spreading the truths of Christianity in that part of the world, renders the record of its meeting a matter of general

interest.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Canton on Wednesday, the 23d day of February, 1833, at the residence of Dr. Parker, but in consequence of the departure of the mail, and the few members present, the meeting was adjourned to Saturday, the 26th, at the same hour and place, when there were present,—Messra. S. Rawson, E. F. Parker, G. Nye, jr., James Purdon, F. A. King, J. B. Goodridge, G. T. Siemsen, S. W. Williams and H. Murray; Rev P. Parker, M. D., and Rev. I. J. Roberts, Dr. Parker, as Senior Vice President, took the Chair.

The office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected, as tollows:

tollows:

President—T. R. Colledge, M. D., F. R. S. E., (now in England.)

Senar Five-Fresident—Rev. F. Parker, M. D., M. R. A. S.

Vice-President—John Bowring, LL.D., P. S. Forber, John Des
Ang, Heard. Jr., W. Moore, G. Nye, Jr., D. N. Spooner, J. Pardon,
A. King, J. N. A. Griswoold, E. C. Bridgman, D.D., Rt. Rev. M.

Econe, D.D., (in China): J. C. Green, W. S. Wetmore, and F.

Bush, (in United States.)

Conversionalism Secretary—Rev. P. Parker, M.D.

Jush, (in United States.)

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. P. Parker, M.D.

Riconding Secretary—S. Wells Williams, LL.D.

Treasurers—Russell & Co.

Auditor—G. H. Lamon.

The Treasurer's account was then presented, by wh it was shown that a balance of \$2.887 44 remained on hand at December 31, 1852. The amount of subscriptions and donations during the year had been \$977.

donations during the year had been \$977.

The current expenses of the Scelety's Hospital at Canton for the year were \$829.79, beside which \$300 were granted to the Hospital at Ningpo. It was then moved by Mr. Purdon, and seconded by Mr. Nye, "That the Treasurer's Report, as now read and andited by Mr. Goodridge in place of Mr. Lamson, be accepted."

The Corresponding Secretary then read an abstract of the annual report of the Ophthalmic Hospital of Cauton. From this it was shown that 4.278 patients had been admitted during the year, making the total number 46,806 since the opening of the institution in 1835.

the opening of the institution in 1835.

The distribution of Christian books and the inculcation of religious truth have been kept up, to which the patients have paid respectful attention.

The report of the Society's Hospital under the care of Dr. Macgowan, at Ningpo, was then presented, from which it appeared that 4,407 cases had been treated during the year and in a Navanhar 1. year ending November 1, 1832, more than half of whi were opthalmic; and that the medical labors had be conjoined with such religious instruction as circumstance allowed.

The report having been presented, it was moved by Mr. King and seconded by Mr. Rawson, and resolved. "That the reports now presented be accepted by the Society and published, and that the thanks of the Society be given to Drs. Parker and Macgowan for their unwearied efforts on its behalf." The application of Dr. Macgowan to the Society for aid,

which accompanied his annual report, having been read, it was moved by Mr. Purdon and seconded by Mr. Goodridge, and resolved, "That the Treasurers of the Society be and are hereby authorized to pay D. J. Macgowan, M. D., of Ningpo, the sum of \$500 for the necessary expenses of the Hospital during the present year."

The meeting then adjourned.

We find the following paragraph in relation to the recent challenge of the Boston ship builders, in The Atlas of

that city:

The Clipper fover has extended from New York to this city. Yesterday, Mr. Webb's acceptance of the challenge to match the "Sovereign of the Seas." was freely discussed by our leading ship-owners. His pitting the "Young America" against her is generally regarded as a mere trick for entside effect, for he must know the "Sovereign of the Seas." cannot, while the California trade continues so dall, be ready within the time specified. Why, it is asked, did he not select either the "Comet," or the "Flying Datchman," two of the crack ships, which may be ready in that time! Some of the New-York papers tried to make the public believe that both of these vessels beat the "Sovereign of the Seas" on her last passage, and therefore, of course, are more than a match for her still. Because, we infer, Mr. Webb knows better, and he no doubt knows, too, that the "Sovereign of the Seas" cannot be ready within the time specified, therefore betting against her is a safe operation, and at the same time affords him an excellent opportunity to make a show.

Now if Mr. Webb is really willing to bet \$10,000 upon

operation, and at the same time another in the same time and the same time another in the same time another in the same time and the same time another in the same time and the same time another in the same time another in the same time and the same time another in the same time and the same time another in the same time another in the same time and the same time another in the same time and the same time another time and the same time and the same time and the same time Now, if Mr. Webb is really willing to bet \$10,000 upon the sailing qualities of the Young America, against those of the Sovereign of the Seas, now that freights are dull and the loss of time would not be much of an object, let him make arrangements a month hence, to have both vessels proceed to sea, and race side by side for a couple of handred miles or so.

If he can do this, we know he can be accommodated with heat any agency.

If he can do this, we know he can be accommodated with bets to any amount. We know also, that there is a ship, of little more than half the tunnage of the Young America, now building here, that will saif for \$10,000 against Young America, or any other ship Mr. Webb ever built. Betting upon passages when two ships do not sail together, is, in fact, betting upon the winds. Side-by-side is the only fair way to sail to determine the speed of vessels.

HORRISLE.—Early Friday morning, April 29, some of the people on the Ives farm on Potowomut Neck, discovered a sail-boat aground with the sail up, on the East side of the Neck. On going to it they discovered a man lying in the water by the side of the boat dead, and on getting into the boat they discovered one Daniel F. Essex, who resides somewhere in the vicinity, asleep. After some effort Essex was roused from the stuper brought on by sleep and drink, and, from what could be gathered from his account, it seems that he and the deceased, Archibald Congodon, of West Greenwich, were coming from Providence the evening before in the boat, and having a fresh supply of liquor on board became intoxicated, and Congodon fell overboard, and Essex was too drunk to get him into the boat, and finally between them they got a rope around Congodon's body and towed him. Congodon told Essex two or three times he could not live so and he must get on hoard, but Essex took more liquor, and fasily fell asleep and let the boat drift, and nothing more is known until the boat was found as above.

[Few The steamer Hiram Powers was destroyed by fire on the Wabash River on Saturday last, together with a full load of produce for Cincinnati.

[Few The Governor of Massachusetts, all the Senators.

changed hands at the enormous price of £20,000.

To The Governor of Massachusetts, all the Sen and one half of the Representatives, have subscribe day's pay each towards the Washington Monument.

day's pay care of the Attorney General, has decided that the code of rules and regulations adopted by Mr. Fillmore, on the 3d of March, for the government of the Navy are unconstitutional, illegal and void; and it has been recalled and canceled accordingly.

General of the Swiss Con to reside at Washington